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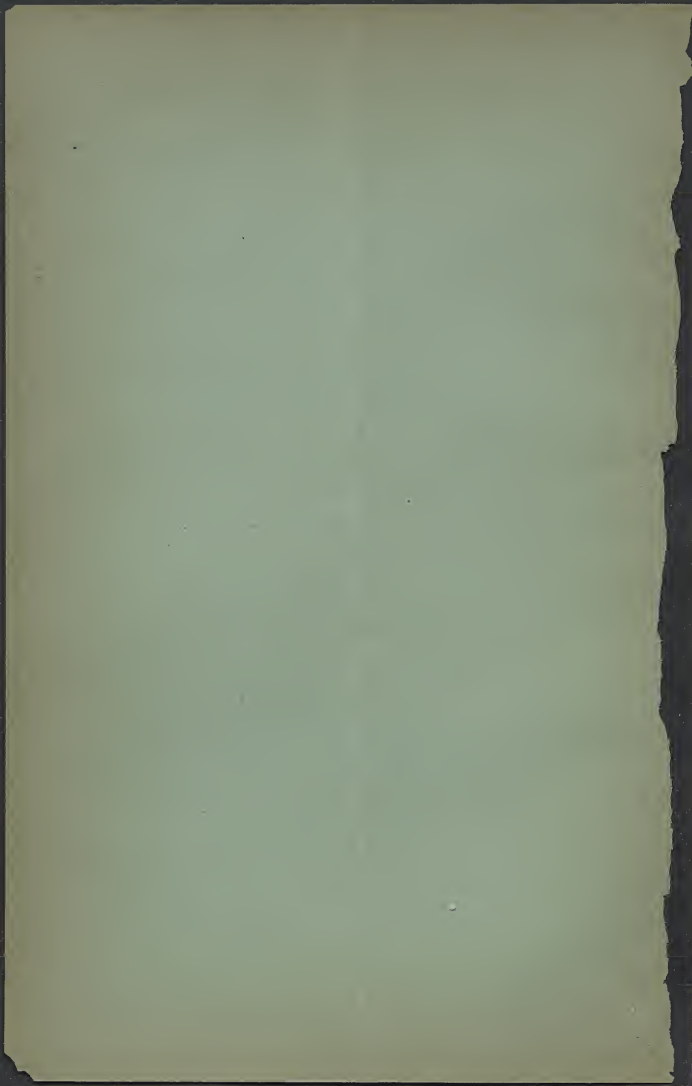
The American Anti-Vivisection Society.

FORMERLY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RESTRICTION OF VIVISECTION.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,
1896.

OFFICE, 118 S. SEVENTEENTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

1897.



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE AMERICAN
ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY,
FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF ALL VIVISECTIONAL EXPERIMENTS
ON ANIMALS AND OTHER EXPERIMENTS OF A
PAINFUL CHARACTER,
FOR THE
YEAR 1896.

Organized February 23, 1883.

Incorporated May, 1883.

PHILADELPHIA :
118 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1897.

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OF THE
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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

MADE ON JANUARY 29th, 1897.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Vivisection Society took place on Friday, January 29th, 1897, at four o'clock P.M., at 118 South Seventeenth Street.

The President, Dr. Matthew Woods, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary, Miss Biddle, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard P. White, read their Annual Reports.

The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

Dr. Woods in his address said : "There was unquestionably an increase of vivisection as indicated, not only by the greater number of experiments recorded in the medical press, but also as implied by the efforts made by such pseudo-charitable concerns as Pasteur Institutes, and other manufacturing people, to create a demand for the various so-called Anti-toxins.

"The 'merits' of these are spread before the profession and 'statistics' are adroitly introduced into editorial and other advertisements in a way to deceive the very elect.

"Physicians, for example, receive publications with such seductive titles as 'The Bedside Clinic,' 'The Family Doctor,' 'The General Practitioner,' 'Animal Therapy,' 'The Journal of Progressive Medicine,' 'Twentieth Century Therapeutics,' and the like, most of their articles, just enough to be convincing without exciting suspicion, referring in a casual way to the effectiveness of certain animal products in certain otherwise unmanageable diseases, and it is not until the reader has invested in, or prescribed the so-called remedies, that he discovers that the paper he has been receiving gratis, for months, is

owned and controlled by the firm that produces the 'remedies.' This is one of the methods by which worse than worthless animal and other products are foisted upon doctors, and since the medical profession at present has an animal-therapy bias you can see how readily some may grasp at every straw.

"It takes a number of years to tell whether a problematical procedure in medicine is good or not. In the meantime its introducer is either famous or rich, or both—its victims dead, buried, and forgotten.

"Again, there are men who scorn this sort of commercial work, who pursue vivisectional research for the honorable emoluments,—fame, position, money, or consciousness of having added to the sum of human knowledge,—that are the result of successful effort. It is to protect these, and also perhaps because of a hope that some good may come from their researches, and also because of ignorance of what vivisection really is, that so many of the profession are opposed to all legislation against it; and yet it is very hard to believe in the sincerity of the men who claim unlimited liberty for vivisection, when with the same breath in which they either gloss over or vindicate every outrage against animals, they give expression to some such puerility as, 'Is it not better to prick the tail of a rat than to allow your child to die of a loathsome disease,' knowing as they do that no one ever doubted this, while knowing also as they do that this is the sort of assertion that takes with the public.

"The same men will say that Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Cholera, Trichinosis, Consumption, Bubonic Plague, Anthrax, Diphtheria, Hydrophobia, Tetanus, etc., etc., are now the merest child's play to the 'enlightened practitioner' of which the implication always is: I am one, because of the discoveries of vivisectors. These falsehoods, ignorant or malicious, or both, are deliberately repeated by the advocates of vivisection bidding for popular sympathy every time discussion of the subject is introduced, so that we repeat, it is hard for us, fighting the battle of justice against such odds, to believe in their sincerity, yet these are the sort of statements that enable them to win every time they appeal to the public. It is this, so far as legislative enactment against vivisection is concerned, that makes the future so dark for anti-vivisection; and it is on this account that we would recommend on our part an entire change of tactics, namely, under capable medical direction, the searching out, in journals and physiological

laboratories, all varieties of cruel work by vivisectors, giving it the widest sort of publicity with profession and laity, in each case attaching the name and address of the perpetrator, the name and date of the journal in which the account appears, then scattering this information broadcast.

"We can thus appeal from the bald assertions of our antagonists to the naked facts, and if, as the vivisectors and their friends claim, they are not guilty of cruelty, then, of course, cruelty cannot be shown, but let the people decide, and let us thus create public condemnation. We aim to abolish cruelty. If there is no cruelty we have no right to exist."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

A review of the past year's work of the Anti-Vivisection Societies, both in the United States and in foreign countries, gives us great encouragement in several particulars. Never before in a single year has there been such a widespread interest aroused in the anti-vivisection cause.

This is especially the case in New England, where a controversy on the subject has arisen between the authorities of the Medical School of Harvard University and one of the eminent leaders of the humane school of medicine, Dr. Leffingwell, who has spoken the truth fearlessly and with such effect that it has been heard all over Massachusetts and far beyond.

We have had in New England, in addition to the important work of Mr. Philip G. Peabody and Mr. Elliott Preston, a more active and earnest co-operation on the part of Mr. Angell, the President of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., who has endeavored to interpose some restraining power between science and its victims. Of his efforts he writes, under the heading of "Our Battle at the State House":

"We were met by an army of University, College, Medical School, School of Technology, and other school presidents, professors, vivisectors, doctors, and medical students; able counsel was employed against us; circulars and pamphlets were sent to hundreds, perhaps thousands of physicians and others, and *probably* nearly every member of the Legislature was asked to vote against us.

"After three hearings, and despite of all that we and our able attorney, James H. Bailey, Jr., Esq., have been able to do, we have been defeated, and until another session of the Legislature we can have no legal right to witness in any of

“these colleges or schools the experiments performed on living animals.”

Besides the efforts made in Massachusetts, bills restricting vivisection are pending in the District of Columbia, the State of New York, and the State of Washington. Whatever may be the result, there is always this advantage from contests on the subject of vivisection in different Legislatures: It compels a large body of intelligent people in each State to look into the matter of vivisection and learn what it is, who never suspected its full meaning, and who would always have avoided its melancholy details, but that the necessity of forming an opinion was forced on them by the introduction of a bill into their Legislature calling for their action.

There are signs that the conviction in thoughtful minds of the moral wrong of vivisection is deepening. In England the Bishop of Manchester presided at the annual meeting of the Manchester Branch, of the Victoria Street Society, and said in the course of his address:

“Now, I assert that the practice of vivisection—the torture of living animals—is immoral. No doubt I shall be asked how I prove that. Well, I prove it after this fashion. It pleased God to give to many of the higher animals a very high degree of sensitiveness to pleasure and pain, and it is clearly a fair deduction from that fact that He intended the lives of animals, on the whole, to be happy, and more especially that He intended that those of His intelligent creatures under whose care and government He places those animals should not use their sensibility to pain as a means of torture. It seems to me that these statements are self-evidently true, and, if they be, then it follows that vivisection—the torture of living animals—is contrary to the will of God, and therefore immoral, and a practice which, if possible, should be forcibly prevented.

“The effort, for instance, to create a *reductio ad absurdum* by asserting that these principles require us to put no living creature to death, absolutely fails. We are not talking about

death, which is incident in some form or another to all living things. We are talking about torture, about the prolongation of pain voluntarily inflicted upon sentient creatures; and that, we say, in all circumstances is wrong. I repeat, we are not talking about death; we are talking about torture, and though in some circumstances it may be right to inflict death, in no *conceivable circumstances* can it be right to inflict *torture*. Now, vivisection is *torture*; therefore vivisection is immoral, and ought to be prevented.

Bishop Barry, at the annual meeting of the Victoria Street A.-V. Society, said:

"The ground which this Society takes is the ground which I have always taken—not the ground of utility but the ground of morality; whether we have a right to do what we hold to be evil in order that a supposed good, however great, may come. And I think it is very important, taking, as I shall always do, this moral ground principally and refusing to do battle mainly upon the scientific ground, which is secondary, that you should remember that our work is only a part of a great humanitarian movement. The principle which we call humanity is the principle of self-sacrifice of the strong for the weak. It has been laid down by our Society from the beginning that we are to take from this matter the question of what is right in the sight of God and what is right at the bar of human conscience. Do not let us be tempted off the strong ground. This is not a matter on which we are to bow to scientific authority, however great it may be."

Such positive declarations are reassuring. They show a recognition of the duties of the Christian religion. For can we, when brought face to face with the question, imagine a greater travesty of Christianity than that which Christian nations exhibit by a toleration of the barbarous cruelties of vivisection in their midst while their religion enjoins self-sacrifice as one of its first principles? There is also a constant endeavor to introduce vivisection into India, of which country it is said by a native, "cruelty to animals is antagonistic to all the sentiments of the Hindoo religion."

The meeting of many humane societies at Buda Pesth had the good result of a vote being passed utterly condemning vivisection. Mr. Philip G. Peabody, being a delegate from the United States, was commissioned by this Society as its representative, and gave his vote on our behalf to the above resolution.

Our own special work has gone on without cessation—the printing and distributing of great numbers of pamphlets. Besides our earlier publications of this year, two important pamphlets on hydrophobia, by Dr. Matthew Woods, have been published and distributed.

Other pamphlets printed for the Society during the year 1896: “All Lovers of Dogs Read This;” “Dr. Leffingwell’s Answer;” “An Appeal to Christians;” “Does Science need Secrecy?” “Mistaken Enthusiasm;” Address by Dr. Owen J. Wister—“Is Vivisection Morally Justifiable?” “Are the Churches Responsible?”

The successful labors of Mrs. Fairchild Allen have become so widely known that we need not describe them—we are grateful for her success.

Although our work seems to move slowly, yet if in the year 1897 its progress is as decided and apparent as it has been in the past year, 1896, we will have good reason to be satisfied, and to have the consciousness of a Divine blessing accompanying our efforts, which, humble as they seem, are, we may hope, helping to carry out the merciful designs of the Almighty Creator and Ruler of the world.

ADELE BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Your Corresponding Secretary reports that her work for the last year has not been behind that of preceding years, although there has not been perhaps so much written of a controversial character. In the early part of the year she wrote an article of sufficient length to make when printed a good-sized pamphlet, entitled "Mistaken Enthusiasm," taking for the groundwork of her argument the assumption that it is a false principle to maintain that inoculation for the prevention and cure of various maladies is, in the end, for the benefit of the human race, either individually or collectively. It may in some instances act for the time beneficially, as in the case of vaccination for the prevention of smallpox, but even this most popular species of inoculation has been attended with great evils and has often resulted in the spread of disease, and in suffering and death. She contended that if scientists, physiologists, and physicians would only use the work, time, and money now employed in vivisectional experiments in obtaining and enforcing sanitary regulations, the diseases of a contagious character, which now cause so much apprehension, pain, and death, might be banished from our midst. It was hoped that this article might be published in *The Forum*, which had previously aided our cause in this manner, and your Corresponding Secretary went to New York in order to see the editor and confer with him upon the subject. He said that they were so overwhelmed with articles bearing mostly upon the approaching Presidential election, he did not think it would be possible to publish it at that time. As your Secretary did not like to wait for some months, on what might after all prove a delusive hope, the matter was referred to the Board of the Society, and it was decided to

publish the article in pamphlet form, which was done a few months ago. In the month of December a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Women's National Council" was held in Boston, and as the women of the American Anti-Vivisection Society form one of the organizations composing the Council, your Corresponding Secretary as representative, and Mrs. Lovell as delegate, attended the meeting and made addresses. It appeared to them that their presence and speeches were productive of benefit, and that a strong feeling against cruel experimentation upon animals was aroused in the minds of a large portion of the assembly, and they felt repaid for their efforts.

Your Corresponding Secretary has written a large number of letters, in the effort to enlist an increased number in the cause, and for other reasons, all bearing upon the work of the Society. Hearing that Dr. Ott, of the Medico-Chirurgical College, had performed a cruel vivisection upon a rabbit not under the influence of any anæsthetic, she wrote to him upon the subject, and received a reply stating that the information was incorrect, as the rabbit in question was etherized when the operation was performed. Dr. Ott also wrote that it was his intention to give up operations upon living animals for the purpose of class demonstration, except frogs, as the necessary preparation took up too much of his time.

Another letter which will doubtless be of much interest to the members of the Society is one that was written by your Corresponding Secretary to General Wistar, asking him whether he had ever known an experiment upon an animal to be performed in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, which he had presented to the Pennsylvania University, and where, although allowing vivisection in extreme cases, he had hedged it around with severe restrictions. He replied that he had never known of one.

A meeting of one of the branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held a few weeks ago, at which your Corresponding Secretary was asked to make an address on

Vivisection. She did so, and was followed by Mrs. Lovell, who was also present and who spoke partly upon the same subject, taking the opportunity of endeavoring to arouse in the minds of her hearers an interest in the Bill for the further prevention of cruelty to animals, now before Congress, and a determination to work for it by all the means in their power.

The recent occurrence in Baltimore, where several children were bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid, and where three or four of them were sent to the Pasteur Institute in New York, receiving the treatment there, and after their return to Baltimore dying from what was called hydrophobia, afforded your Corresponding Secretary an opportunity of writing a letter to some of the daily papers, setting forth the views that are held by anti-vivisectionists, as well as a great many others with regard to the evils of the Pasteur treatment. This letter was published in *The Times* and the *Ledger*, and the latter devoted a considerable space also to an article enlarging upon the reasons for disbelief in the Pasteur system and speaking of the desire of the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to introduce another treatment for hydrophobia or nervous diseases, of a similar character, called the Buisson cure. This disposition on the part of the daily press to publish our views with regard to Pasteur was looked upon by us as a hopeful sign of the spread of anti-vivisection sentiment.

Although it is difficult to estimate of how much benefit to the cause any particular action on our part may be, we cannot help feeling that in the aggregate there is an advance in the movement against the cruel experimentation upon animals, and we find ourselves encouraged to persevere in our efforts whether we see an immediate result or not,—casting thus our bread upon the waters, trusting that it may be returned to us again ere many days.

Respectfully submitted by

CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,
Corresponding Secretary.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK,	
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	Mrs. Owen J. Wister, . . . 20 00
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Mrs. Travis Cochran, . . . \$10 00 | Dr. Matthew Woods, . . . \$2 00

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*REV. JAMES H. MARR.	REV. J. M. COCKINS,
*REV. ENOCH STUBBS.	Cape May, N. J.
REV. JEROME LINDERMUTH.	REV. ANDREW HUNTER, D.D.,
RT. REV. O. W. WHITAKER, D.D.,	Little Rock, Arkansas.
4027 Walnut Street.	MR. H. S. SALT,
RT. REV. J. SCARBOROUGH, D.D.,	London, England.
Trenton, N. J.	MRS. OLIVE THORN MILLER,
RT. REV. I. L. NICHOLSON, D.D.,	628 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Milwaukee.	MR. PHILIP G. PEABODY,
REV. SAMUEL E. APPLETON, D.D.,	New England Anti-Vivisection Society, No. 15
Church of the Mediator.	Court Square, R. 62, Boston, Mass.
	MR. ELLIOTT W. PRESTON,
	New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston,
	Mass.

* Deceased.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *Treasurer, in account with THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.*

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Balance on hand as per last report,	\$868 08
Dec. 31.	Received for dues, 1896,	\$297 00
	" donations,	275 00
	" donation day, March 26, 1896,	572 00
	" from sale of pamphlets,	738 50
	" " interest on deposits in The Trust Company of North America to January 31, 1896,	75
		20 49
		<u>\$2199 82</u>
1897. Jan. 1.	Balance on hand,	\$1167 38
		<u>\$291 71</u>
	" rent and office expenses,	75 00
	Paid on account of "Journal of Zoöphyly,"	182 63
	Paid for subscription to "Life,"	5 00
	" pamphlets, Dr. Albert Leffingwell,	45 00
	" appropriation to Mrs. Fairchild Allen,	100 00
	" appropriation to Dr. Amanda M. Hale,	100 00
	" "Letter on Hydrophobia," as follows:	
	Printing,	\$132 00
	Postage,	62 60
	Envelopes,	16 25
	Henry Romeike,	5 00
	Addressing and stamping envelopes,	17 25
		<u>233 10</u>
1897. Jan. 1.	Balance on hand,	\$1032 44
		<u>1167 38</u>
		<u>\$2199 82</u>

Examined and found to be correct.
 CAROLINE A. BOGGS,
 MARY B. RANDALL.
 February 4, 1897.

CHARLOTTE W. RITCHIE, *Treasurer, in account with*
 "JOURNAL OF ZOÖPHILY."

1896.	DR.	
Jan. 1.	To balance,	\$2 26
	Subscriptions and donations,	138 36
	Advertisements,	162 00
	Anti-Vivisection Society,	182 63
	Women's Branch S. P. C. A., postage, expressage, etc.,	54 92
		\$540 17
	CR.	
	By publishing "Journal" for twelve months,	\$463 68
	Postage, expressage, etc.,	62 42
	Balance,	14 07
		\$540 17

January 1, 1897.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "American Anti-Vivisection Society," incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in May, 1883, the sum of [*here state the sum or the stock, etc., to be given*], for the use of the said Society absolutely.

FORM OF A DEVISE.

I give and devise [*here describe the real estate intended to be given*] unto the "American Anti-Vivisection Society" incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in May, 1883, their successors and assigns forever.

~~§~~ All gifts to charities, to be effectual, must be made in a will, signed at its end by the testator, executed in the presence of at least two witnesses, at least thirty days before the death of the testator.

 MINUTE.

On March 4, 1896, DR. HIRAM CORSON died at his home near Norristown, Penna. As one of the earliest members of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, and for many years holding the office of one of its Vice-Presidents, he showed his sympathy and approbation toward the work of the Society, and bestowed all the practicable support, resulting from his wide reputation, and the fact that he was the oldest practising physician in the United States, in its aid.

The Board of Managers of the Society desires to record this Minute as a tribute to Dr. Corson's noble conduct, a memorial of the gratitude of all lovers of animals, and a thanksgiving for that righteousness which fears not to face the world.

November, 1896.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

CONDEMNS VIVISECTION

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER BRANCH,
FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

The BISHOP presided, and moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said: I have not come here to-day to consider the vexed question of the precise degree of torture inflicted by vivisectionists upon animals, nor yet the precise degree of utility, or inutility, which is the result of such a practice,—I prefer to leave these questions to be considered by those better acquainted with them than I am. I only assume one fact—that terrible tortures are inflicted upon living creatures by vivisectionists; and of that fact I have abundant and convincing evidence in my own possession. Now, I assert that the practice of vivisection—the torture of living animals—is immoral. No doubt I shall be asked how I prove that. Well, I prove it after this fashion. It pleased God to give to many of the higher animals a very high degree of sensitiveness to pleasure and pain, and it is clearly a fair deduction from that fact that He intended the lives of animals, on the whole, to be happy, and more especially that He intended that those of His intelligent creatures, under whose care and government He placed those animals, should not use their sensibility to pain as a means of torture. It seems to me that these statements are self-evidently true, and, if they be, then it follows that vivisection—the torture of living animals—is contrary to the will of God, and therefore immoral, and a practice which, if possible, should be forcibly prevented. You know that it cannot be right to do what is immoral, under any circumstances conceivable, whatever may be the alleged utility of so doing. In no circumstances can it be right to do evil that good may come. That position is in no way disturbed by any special pleading. The effort, for instance, to create a *reductio ad absurdum* by asserting that these principles require us to

put no living creature to death absolutely fails. We are not talking about death, which is incident in some form or another to all living things. We are talking about torture, about the prolongation of pain voluntarily inflicted upon sentient creatures; and that, we say, in all circumstances is wrong. I repeat, we are not talking about death; we are talking about torture, and though in some circumstances it may be right to inflict death, in no conceivable circumstances can it be right to inflict torture. Now, vivisection is torture; therefore vivisection is immoral and ought to be prevented. . . .

But I have yet another plea to urge. It is that the practice of vivisection should be forbidden, not only because it tortures the lower animals, but also because it brutalizes and degrades those who practice it. If the tiger were to torture a victim—if that were its nature—it would not do wrong, for it would not be aware of the nature of its own act. But men are perfectly aware of what they are doing. They know the sensitiveness of the creatures they torture, and they torture them in spite of that knowledge. Now, that they feel that this is wrong is obvious from the fact that where a man is not brutal by nature, or has not been brutalized, he always feels, at first, a certain shrinking from what he is doing. I believe in all cases he would desist if it were not for outward pressure, and for the sophistical argument that it is useful, and therefore necessary. No doubt the entertainment of such ideas as this will diminish a man's sense of wrong-doing, but as the thing which he is doing is in itself wrong, he will not thus escape from the inevitable punishment of all wrong-doing. What will be his punishment? The blunting of his sensibilities, the hardening of his heart, the diminution of his power of moral insight. He will suffer, in short, the very worst punishment that can fall upon any man in the degradation of his own nature. Well, then, I say, for the sake of the poor creatures that are tortured, and much more for the sake of successive generations of our children, who may be degraded in vivisectionist schools, we ought to utter our most strenuous protest against this abominable practice, and we ought to strive to create such a public opinion as shall first condemn and then prohibit it. (Applause.)

BY-LAWS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

Formed in 1883. Some amendments were made in subsequent years.

ARTICLE I.—*Members.*

Members shall be of four classes,—life, annual, honorary, and non-resident.

Annual members shall be those who contribute to the society the sum of two dollars or more per annum.

Life members shall consist of those who contribute to the society the sum of fifty dollars or more at any one time.

Honorary members shall consist of those who are elected to that position by the Executive Board, and they shall not be required to pay any membership fee, and they will have no voice in the elections of the society. (Amendment of July 1, 1884.)

Non-resident members shall be those who reside more than thirty miles from Philadelphia, and shall contribute to the society the sum of one dollar per annum. (Amendment of June, 1892.)

ARTICLE II.—*Officers.*

The officers of this society shall be a President, twenty Vice-Presidents,—ten of whom shall be residents of the City of Philadelphia, and ten shall be residents of the State of Pennsylvania, but not of the City of Philadelphia,—a Secretary and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of twenty members, and the Counsel, all of whom together shall constitute the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III.—*Meetings.*

The regular annual meeting of the society shall be held during the month of January, in each and every year hereafter. Special meetings of the society or Board of Managers may be called at any time by the President, and shall be so called upon the written request of five members; provided, however, that at least three days' written notice be given to all members by the Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.—*Elections.*

Elections for officers and managers shall take place at the annual meetings of the society, and shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE V.—*Quorum.*

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction

of business at all meetings of the society and Board of Managers, except at the annual meeting, when the members present, without regard to numbers, shall be empowered to act.

ARTICLE VI.—*President.*

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the society and of the Board of Managers; at every election before the polls are opened to appoint two tellers of election; under the direction of the Board of Managers, to take general charge of the affairs of the society, and to perform all duties usually devolving upon such an officer.

ARTICLE VII.—*Vice-Presidents.*

It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to perform, in the absence of the President, all the duties devolving upon him, in the order of their election.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Secretary.*

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the society, and of the Board of Managers, in a book to be kept for that purpose; to notify members of the Board of Managers of the meetings of the Board; to draw all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of all bills audited by the Board of Managers; to sign all certificates of membership; to officially sign and affix the corporate seal of the society to all instruments or documents authorized by the society or Board of Managers; to have charge of the corporate seal, charter, by-laws, records, and general archives; to give immediate notice to the several officers and committees of the society of all votes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties; and make a journal report of the work and standing of the society at each annual meeting thereof, or as often as may be required by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE IX.—*Corresponding Secretary.*

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the general correspondence of the society; to keep, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written by him or her on behalf of the society; to preserve on proper files all letters received by him or her on the same account; and at each stated meeting of the society or the Board of Managers to report the correspondence and read the same, or such parts thereof as may be required; and

to give due notice of the time and place of the annual meetings of the society.

ARTICLE X.—*Treasurer.*

The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the society, keep an account of the same, make such investments as the Board of Managers may approve, pay all orders on the Treasurer properly drawn, and present at each annual meeting and at such other times as the Board of Managers may require a report of the financial condition of the society.

ARTICLE XI.—*Board of Managers.*

The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on the last Friday of every month (except the months of July and August), at four o'clock in the afternoon. They shall have the management, investment, control, and disposition of the affairs, property, and funds of the society. They shall have power to declare vacant by a two-thirds vote the seat of any member of the Board who shall have been absent from its meetings for six successive months. They shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their own body or in any office in the society.

ARTICLE XII.—*Counsel.*

It shall be the duty of Counsel to act as the legal advisers of the society and its officers; to have charge of all legal proceedings instituted by or against it, or in which the society may be interested.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Order of Business.*

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Communications, written and verbal.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Report of Secretary.
5. Report of Treasurer.
6. Nomination and election of Officers and Managers.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Amendment of By-Laws.*

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided, that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been offered in writing at a previous stated meeting of the Board, and communicated by the Recording Secretary to each member of the Board.

